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Call for Republican Editors.

The executive committee of the Republican Editorial Association will meet in one of the parlors of the Denison Hotel in Indianapolis, Tuesday afternoon, April 24, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the summer meeting of the association at Lake Maxinkuckee. A full attendance of the committee and officers of the association is urged.

C. B. LANDIS, President. JAMES A. KEMP, Secretary.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild, who used to worthip the ground that Cleveland trod upon, recently referred to him as "That man." What a fall was there, my countrymen!

The battle of Lexington was refought on Thursday as a sham, but the Lexington in which "the shot was fired which was heard round the world" was in dead earnest

If the rule is enforced to dock Congressmen's pay when absent except for sickness most of them will get sick about the time they want to go home and set things up for renomination.

The police were very largely in evidence at the recent royal wedding at Coburg. Shakspeare speaks of the divinity that doth hedge a king, but in this case the hedge was of different material.

Ordinarily, if you want the pot to boil you must build a fire under it, but the "army of the commonweal" is a new kind of a pot and goes by contraries. It is boiling because the fires are out.

It would be worth a good deal to the reputation of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, if he would read the outcome of fiat money issue in the Argentine Republic and permit the facts to saturate his intellect.

The jurors of the country, so far as recently heard from, do not seem disposed to adopt the Voorhees plan of consigning all American manufacturers to the penitentiary as criminals, monsters and robbers.

A friend of the late Senator Vance, of North Carolina, says that gentleman said to him, not long before he died, "No man in our political history has been so utterly condemned, hated and despised by the party which placed him in power as Cleveland."

Last week the bank clearings were 23.5 per cent. less in the country outside of New York city, and 26.9 per cent. less including that city, than during the corresponding week of 1893. That is to say, the volume of business is 25 per cent. less than a year ago.

When the excellent gentlemen like the learned and eloquent Rev. Dr. Duryea come to consider their efforts to induce railroad officials to haul a lot of men to Washington to accomplish no purpose they must conclude that they have made a ridiculous spectacle of themselves.

Farnham Post, of the G. A. R., of New York city, which was expelled for violation of the rules in denouncing the pension policy of the National Encampment, has been reinstated on making explanations. The Farnham people found it rather lonesome outside the Grand Army.

There is practically no difference between the mendicant, or tramp who begs from house to house and the Coxey leader who demands money and the best food and shelter for able-bodied men who are on fool's errand to Washington. Both are alike beggars, except that the house-tohouse variety is satisfied with a meal, while the other demands basketsful

Among hundreds of letters received by the Philadelphia workingmen before they started for Washington was one from Clifton O., stating that the town contains but 250 inhabitants; that two-thirds of them had voted for Cleveland, and that they will never vote the Democratic ticket again. They inclosed a petition against the Wilson bill signed by 150 of their number and requesting that, as they were too poor to make the trip, they want the Philadelphia

league to present the petition for them. The Philadelphia Press says: "From neighboring counties in this State and New Jersey come reports from every quarter that the demand for farm labor is much greater than the supply." The farmers of the Northwest are also complaining that they can get no help. Thus we have the singular spectacle of thousands of men in the cities accepting charity because they cannot get work, while farmers are complaining that they cannot get help. There geems to be some defect in the distribution of labor as well as of wealth.

A member of the Massachusetts Legislature voted against the equal suffrage bill

vorce court to be erected in every munici- | steam power. Because labor is higher in pality of the commonwealth. Alice Stone Blackwell disposes of this very foolish argument by citing the fact that in Wyoming, which has had full woman suffrage the years 1870 and 1880 was less than half the rate of increase of the population. During the same period the rate of divorce in the United States at large increased three times as fast as the population. In the group of Western States, excluding Wyoming, it increased nearly four times as fast as the population. The next time this able Massachusetts statesman speaks against equal suffrage he will need a weightler argument.

THE ART ASSOCIATION AND THE PUBLIC.

The Indianapolis Art Association is private organization formed primarily for the purpose of bringing together in its membership people of artistic tastes and of adding to their opportunities of gratifying and cultivating such tastes. Incidentally it was arranged that the public shoul share in these privileges whenever pictures or other art objects were exhibited. In pursuance of this plan each annual exhibit has been thrown open and the general pub lic invited, indeed urged, to come. The response has not been of a sort to cheer those persons who believe that all th 'masses" desire in order to improve and el evate themselves is a chance to indulge their artistic tendencies. The masses have never turned out to inspect these pictures brought here at much expense and at the outlay of much thought and labor. The cost of admission could hardly have been a barrier to many, because that has always been low. It could not have been lack of time, for the exhibits have been open si days in the week from 10 a. m. to 10 p. The truth is that the aesthetic tastes the multitude are either largely imaginary or so crude that fine paintings, statues carvings and the like do not interest them. The "multitude" in this case includes great number of persons who would resen being classed among the "masses" which superserviceable philanthropists are always seeking to "uplift" in impossible ways. As a matter of fact, the four hundred, the very class which prides itself on its appreciation of art, is none too ready to pat ronize the entertainment provided for them by the Art Association. The financial managers of the organization well know how scant and even reluctant this patronage is This means, of course, that the art idea. and spirit have not reached such a stage of development that they create a hunger for the sight of the work of artistic genius. This is true not only of Indianapolis, but of every American city, even those where permanent art galleries stand open every day in the year. The average American is not yet conscious of any need in this respect. In the course of time many influences will unite to change his feeling, but the appreciation of fine paintings will be a late and not an early token of this advance in aesthetic growth.

But all this is apart from the point at issue. The Art Association, being a private concern, has no further obligations to the public than has a private individual. If it chooses to display its pictures one day in the week, or six, or seven, that is its own affair. The public has no right to demand that it shall do one or another. If its members have scruples against opening the exhibit on Sundays there is no room for outside complaint. The private individual who owns an art gallery may be under moral obligations to his fellow-citizens to permit them to see the treasures at certain intervals, but he would hardly be assailed in terms of obloquy if he refused to name Sundays as visiting days. The case of association is a parallel one. If its pictures were bought with public money, or it were in any way a public concern, the matter would be very different. As it is, the coarse criticisms of the members who, from conscientious or other motives, object to seven-day display of their pictures is uncalled for and outrageous.

CHEAPNESS IN JAPAN. Mr. Carpenter's second letter from Japan, published in this issue, is instructive well as very interesting. It sets forth that every product of labor and skill, particularly those produced in that country, cost but from one-twentieth to one-half as much as in this country. For those who enjoy a fixed income Japan is, because of prices, the most attractive place in which to live in the world. An income of or six hundred dollars a year would procure a grade of living in Japan which would cost two or three thousand dollars here. But on reading the letter it appears that a country which would be a paradise for those having assured incomes would be the opposite for those living by wages earned. The excessive cheapness of the products of labor is due to the still greater cheapness of human skill and human muscle. To make the comforts and luxuries cheap for those who have means, but too dear for those whose labor produces them, husian effort and toil are cheaper than those of the beast of burden. So cheap is human energy that the horse and the mule cannot compete, and men and women, scantily clad and poorly fed, are yoked to the plow. Drays are unknown, because men are cheaper than mules. Steam sawmills are unknown, because human effort is so cheap that it is cheaper to employ twenty men a week to saw logs into boards. which would be done by a steam sawmill in a couple of hours. Men toll and wear themselves to hoist heavy materials in Japan which here are raised by steam, because labor is so dear that steam and machinery are cheaper. Most of the work that is done in this country by animals, steam and machinery, in the field and in the shop, is done by cheap labor in Japan Women, bareheaded and barefooted, work twelve hours a day breaking stone for the public streets for 10 cents; but, cheap as are the articles of food, that pittance will not go far in the purchase of those products. If labor were dearer in Japan, it would be less severe. If the wages of men and women were fifty or seventy-five cents

a day the horse would draw the plow, the

dray would haul the building stone and

this country than elsewhere in the world, the severest and most exhausting toil performed by machinery to a greater extent than elsewhere. And so generally, as the price of labor has advanced, machinery has been made to perform the most exhausting of the toil. Wages are higher the countries where machinery is made to do most, and lowest where human muscles bear all the burden.

THE CRACKER, THE YANKEE AND THE HOOSIER.

In the Chicago Magazine, the latest can didate for popular favor, is an article by Mr. H. W. Taylor, of Crawfordsville, entitled "The Case of the Cracker," meaning the poor whites of the South during the era of slavery, the unsurpassed private soldier of the rebellion, and the small farmer or leaser of land of the present period. Mr. Taylor makes it appear that the several millions of Crackers are those who suffered most from slavery and whose emancipation by the war was of most importance, even if forgotten by the Abolitionist and the slaveholder. The name "Cracker" comes from the fact that, for two and a half centuries, corn bread, made of cracked corn, was his chief food. But the chief interest in the article to many readers will be that part of it in which the author shows that the Crackers had for ancestors the English immigrants indentured as servants to the landed proprietors under a limited slavery, who were sent hither by the courts on the restoration of Charles II because they had been soldiers in the regiments of Roundheads disbanded when the Cromwell regime came to an end. In other words, the Cracker is of Puritan origin, and was sent to Virginia and the Carolinas under various pretexts to get rid of him. Later, the writer shows, the negro was preferred as a slave to the Cracker as a servant, and the latter was turned adrift in poverty, but not which caused him to detest labor as competitor of the slave. But, what is o more interest to Indiana and other States that received so many settlers from Virginia and Kentucky, is that it was the unsubdued Cracker, the follower of Cromwell in England and in the South, who selzed so large a part of this State, and whose progeny still hold it. Abraham Lincoln was the Cracker President-one ancestor coming in a roundabout way from the Puritan of New England and the other from Virginia through Kentucky, the Cracker whose ancestor was the brother of the New England Puritan fighting under the banner of Cromwell and exiled when Cromwellism gave way to Charles II. Thus, if Mr. Taylor is correct, and history sustains him, the poor white of the South and the original New Englander had the same ancestry in England. And so it comes about that the two streams of immigration which settled Indiana, instead

of being from two races or two elements of the same race, are from the same fountain. The Yankee and the Cracker have a common ancestry, and in this State the two are mingled to make the Hoosier. SOPHOMORIC MATRIMONY. Sedate Yale students, with their sense of humor imperfectly developed, announce the incorporation under Connecticut laws of an international collegiate matrimonial bureau, whose purpose is to further the domestic happiness of high-minded and intellectual young men, and to save them from entanglements with the institution known as the "college widow," It is well known that the girls who reside in college towns are apt to lack something of that lofty mentality which the college student of the serious turn of mind flatters himself is his distinguishing characteristic. Perhaps the girls are so accustomed to students

that they are unable to regard them with that degree of awe and admiration which the young men feel that their superior talents should inspire. At all events, the young women do not attempt to meet them on classic ground, and have little disposition to discuss the profound topics of life and philosophy, but treat the "boys," as they persist in calling them, just as they were not geniuses and future statesmen and celebrities. The girls are open even, to the charge of being frivolous and unappreciative of great thoughts. It is true that the college students, even the most intellectual ones, seek the society of these giddy maidens and seem to enjoy it but it can readily be understood, now that the Yale gentlemen have called attention to the matter, that their soaring souls and throbbing intellects cannot be wholly satisfied in communion with women who cannot take the same lofty flights. Perhaps it is this failure to secure complete sympathy which leads these yearning young men to finally leave the girls of the col lege town to their gradual evolution into college widows and to seek their affinities elsewhere. It has occurred to the Yale youths that there is no need for them to waste their society in unappreciative quarters so long as girls exist in the world who can share, in some degree at least, their forays into high planes of thought. What

looked upon with interest by persons fond of social studies and with no objections to an occasional veally flavor. The Iowa Register goes out of its way, in its criticism of Gen. Lew Wallace's part in the battle of Shiloh, to assail his soldierly character. The Register is not well informed on the subject, and makes up malicious and ridiculous assertion what it lacks in current information. On the first day of the battle of Shiloh Gen. Wallace's division was not ordered march until noon, and in a note on page 352 of his memoirs, General Grant says: "Hearing the sounds of battle, General Wallace early ordered his first and third brigades (two and a half miles distant each way from the second) to concentrate

they desire is to bring about "personal con-

ferences" for calm and judicious discus-

sion of the higher concerns of life and thus

permit each masculine Mind to meet and

recognize its complementary feminine Mind.

Out of this will come matrimony of the

tellectual bliss. The Yale scheme is a great

one, and if not interfered with by an un-

sorhemeric ideal sort, and perpetual

sympathetic faculty its workings will

took would have been somewhat shorter to our right than the river road." At noon General Wallace, without knowing of the change of front at Shiloh, started by the shorter road. At 3 o'clock he was informed by General Grant's aids of the change in the front and directed to approach Pittsburg Landing by another road, which he did, reaching the position to which he was ordered after dark, having marched eighteen miles, as measured a few days since, from noon until he reached the position to which he was ordered. The Register, upon the authority of a private, says that if Wallace had gone on to strike the enemy upon the road he started, he would have struck the flank and rear of the enemy and inflicted serious injury. That is what Gen. Wallace had in view when he was ordered to come to the right of the army by another route. This attack upon the soldierly character of General Wallace ignores or is ignorant of the fact that to the gallant resistance of General Wallace with a handful of men, holding back the overwhelming force of the enemy in July, 1864, a whole day, General Grant attributes very largely the failure of Early to capture Washing-

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Labor for Michigan will show that out of 2,066 factories inspected between Sept. 1 and Feb. 1, 1893, 1,117 were running full time, 572 part time, while 377 were idle. At the time of inspection there were employed 60,773 males and 10,630 females, while, if running to full capacity, 48,752 more would be employed. At the same time, those employed lose 26 per cent, of their time by working only part time, and to this can be added a reduction of 9.5 per cent. in wages since April 1, 1893. It is little wonder that workingmen are anxious to get a chance to vote against the party that has brought about this state of things.

The mugwump, being a worm, will turn at last. He can stand some things, but even the sacred Cleveland palls on him in these days. One of the gentry writes from La Crosse, Wis., to the New York Evening Post in these words: "Gents-Just received a copy of your valuable paper as sample, but I cannot subscribe. I read your paper for years; like your sentiments, politics, etc., but your religion is something I do not nor can I approve of. I see you still worship Cleveland, and out here we have been taught to worship God."

The liveliness of the equal suffrage movement in New York brings communications to New York papers from sympathizers living elsewhere who express the wish that they might assist in furthering the cause of women. Probably the leaders of the movement have received letters of the same sort. At all events, a circular has been issued which gives an opportunity to all friends of the undertaking to aid it in the most practical way-namely, by contributing money. The women find that a campaign fund is a very essential element of the fight in which they are engaged, and the more money they get the better they are prepared to meet the enemy and make it theirs. The circular, which is signed by Susan B. Anthony, president of the National American Woman · Suffrage Association, and by Ellen Battelle Dietrich.

secretary, reads thus: During the coming year two States, Kansas and New York, propose to amend their constitutions. The one national organization in our country which to-day stands for true and full self-government, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, calls upon all honest citizens to help in the task of educating the people of these States to render justice to women in their constitution-amending, Every city, town and village in both States must hear the question presented by able speakers; millions of printed arguments must be circulated, that the people may be able to decide intelligently and withou prejudice when this great question of right or wrong, of justice or injustice, is set before them at the polis. Money is urgently needed for this mission of educating the people into the principles of a true repub-But remember the enormous results obtained by small contributions from millions. This appeal is to you. What will you do about it? Send in your contribution, whether small or large, to help in establishing the form of government promised by the founders of Send all money direct to the treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Harriet Taylor, of War-

ren, O., Acknowledgment of all sums received will be made through the Suffrage The rumors of dissensions among the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in this country, which were current a few months ago, now seem to have had a real foundation, Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, has been called to Rome, it is said, on what is claimed to be authority, to answer to the charges made by the Pope's representative, Mgr. Satolli, to the effect that the Archbishop has been scheming to destroy the authority of that infallible's legate in this country. It was through the influence of Satolli that Father McGlynn was restored to the priesthood after having been deposed for a long time through the influence of Archbishop Corrigan. This action on the part of Satolli, and his interference in behalf of other priests who had been disciplined by the Archbishop, deeply incensed that prelate, and he has since been opposing Satolli. For a time little heed was given to the hostility of the Archbishop, but finally the Pope's representative has filed charges and the Archbishop has been summoned to answer to these. For some time there has been a feud between Archbishop Ireland, representing the progressive element, and Archbishop Corrigan, leading the reactionary faction, regarding the public school question. The supporters of the New York archbishop have constantly assailed the experiment of Archbishop Ireland in Minnesota to have the public school officers take charge of the parochial schools, retaining the Catholic teachers and permitting religion to be taught before and after school hours, and they have done so even after the Pope had approved of the Ireland plan. If this report proves to be true, it seems that leaders of the Catholic Church, if they do not disagree regarding creeds, are at odds regarding matters of much greater importance,

According to the Outlook some enterprising person has been writing to ministers, offering, for the small consideration of one dollar, to give each of them an infallible receipt for securing a large attendance at church every Sunday. "By the adoption of this plan," he says, "small churches will become popular and strong. The collections will become much larger and the ecclesiastical treasuries, as a natural result, are soon full to overflowing. No more empty pews, no more church stagnation, no more financial deficiencies, are some of the many happy results of this plan when put into execution. Its universal adoption will speedily, I am sure, evangelize the world and more rapidly usher in the glorious millennial morning." If the Outlook is in possession of this onedollar secret it does not disclose it, and the public is left to wonder if it is similar in character to that offered to farmers at the same price some years ago by a genius who knew how to kill potato bugs. His instructions were to first catch the bug, place it carefully on a flat stone and then press another stone heavily upon it. Is the

had not changed the road which Wallace | in sinners? Or, perchance, and this seems | pieces, an' I fell down on my knees an' probable, is the inquiring minister urged to adopt the coupon system-a coupon to be issued to every ten-cent subscription to the church and a certain number of coupons to serve as a sure card of admission to

millennial glories? The cause of dress reform may be said to have crawled up a notch when Harper's Bazar, a fashion paper which ignores reforms as such, boldly presents on its front page a representation of a Paris bicycle suit, consisting of a jacket reaching the waist and a pair of Turkish trousers reaching to the knee, with no skirt whatever. When fashion begins to smile on undisguised feminine trousers the supremacy of the skirt is in danger.

Willie Wilde is quoted as saying: "I like to detect intelligence in men; I don't like to find it in women. Their mission in life is to be beautiful-that's all." It might be impertinent to inquire, but curious people may at least wonder, whether Willie chose Mrs. Frank Leslie as his wife for her beauty or his present spouse for her lack of intelligence.

Artist: No, it is not necessary to take the pictures of the Art Association out of the Columbia Club building where they are insured and well cared for merely because the Evening Coupon orders it done. It will be remembered that the Coupon ordered the courthouse yard cut down, but the County Commissioners refused to obey, and still live.

A Pennsylvania woman killed herself because she thought she had an engine her head. She would not have made good recruit for Coxey's army. No one is eligible to the ranks of that body who has not more wheels in his head than are

Indianapolis church goers will to-day have an opportunity to aid the Free Kindergarten work. When they do so they further missionary effort of the most prac-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Why don't you agitate the removal of the national capital to Indianapolis-or don't you want it? J. F. L. We don't want it. The Republicans of this city look forward with a great deal of pleasure to carrying it for many years to come, which they could not do under a District of Columbia non-voting form of government. There is too much fun in Indiana politics to be sacrificed for an empty honor like that.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. His Position.

"What was at the bottom of that fight between Thompson and Jimpson?" "Jimpson was till Thompson was pulled

An Exception. Labor Orator-The time has gone by when the workingman can be kept down and satisfied with wind.

Horny Handed Man in the Audience-See here, friend, that don't go in my case, "Why not?" "'Cause I am a diver by trade, see?"

A Gentle Hint. Reporter-Weren't you with Coxey's army awhile? Weary Watkins-Sure.

Reporter-Then you ought to be able to give me a few interesting facts about the way the affair is run.

"See here, ain't you a noospaper man?" "Well, I want to tell you right now that you can't pump me."

"Why not?" "I'm too dry."

The Story of a Serpent. "I see there have been one of them sea serpent yarns started again," said the man from Potato creek. "It do beat all how that lie comes out in the spring as

reglar as bluebirds an' sasafras tea."

serpent, eh?" said the man with the ginger "Wy, no. Did you ever see one?" The grocer looked at the clock and saw

"Oh, you don't believe there ain't no sea

that it was within half a minute of the hour when he was accustomed to close the store and go home, and he locked the back door with considerable unnecessary noise. The man with the ginger beard disregarded the hint and began:

"While I can't say I ever see a sea serpent, I seen a serpent in the Great Salt Lake, which amounts to purty much the same thing, seein' that the lake is salt." The grocer gave it up in disgust and contented himself with glaring at the man from Potato creek, who had started the trouble.

"This critter I see in Salt lake," continued the man with the ginger beard, "was, as nigh as I could jedge, about 4716 foot long. He may a-been a few inches shorter or longer, more or less."

"Did he have valler whiskers?" asked the grocer. "Most of them snakes has whiskers of some sort or other, I notice." The man with the ginger beard was quick to catch the insinuation in the grocer's question about the color of the serpent's whiskers. He gazed at the grocer till the merchant began shifting from one foot to

the other and back, and said: "No. he didn't have no yaller whiskers, an' what's more, he didn't have the keen brains that ginerally goes with decorations of that kind. Fact is, f'm the way he acted, I doubt he didn't even have enough sense to weigh out mackerel an' sugar on a pair o' rusty scales, an' hold four aigs in the one hand an' three in t'other when he was buyin' aigs from some near-sighted widder an' countin' 'em fer half a dozent. But

this ain't no whiskers story." The grocer looked furtively at the hands that were accused of legerdemain and shoved the suspected members into his pockets. The man from Potato creek looked at him and grinned.

"As I was sayin'," resumed the man with the ginger beard, "this here snake was about forty foot long or so, an' thin an' flat like a ribbon. When I see him first, he was lavin' out on top the water, sunnin' hisself. Then what does I do, like a dern fool, but shy a rock at 'im. Then what does he do, but throw hisself into the shape of a corkscrew an' begin rollin' overnover. Understand? Course, in the shape he had put hisself, that there motion sent him along through the water fist like the screw on one of them ocean steamers. An' the worst of it was, that he was comin' right straight fer me. There I stood, about sixty foot up the shore, plum paralyzed with fright, watchin' him come. It wa'n't mor'n about two twists an' he was on shore, an' if he hadn't ben sich a fool-not fitten to keep a crossroads grocery, as I said before-my younguns would of been orphants mighty sudden."

"That would of been tough-on you," said the grocer, but the man with the ginger beard paid no attention and continued; "Well, you see, he come fer the shore with that there screw propeller motion, an' it worked so well in the water that he 'lowed it was the proper thing on shore, an' there's where he made his mistake. Soon as he struck the ground, 'stead of movin' forrard, the motion he had on hisself jist rolled him over an' over sideways, an' I spect he might of been rollin' along yit, if he hadn't struck a sandy spot. When he got to that, he kinder sunk in a little an' got a little holt, an' begins spinnin' faster than ever. Howsomever, the heat of the sand, combined with the friction got up by his high speed, soon dried all the water out'n him-you know them serpents is about 90 per cent. water---". "I allers thought they was about 100 per

cent. whisky," said the grocer. "About 90 per cent water, an' in less'n a minute he got so dry that he fell all to

thanked the good Lord that I was alive." "Seems to me." said the grocer, as he turned down the kerosene lamp, "that that there wouldn't be a bad thing fer you to do every night an' day in the week. I'm mighty certain they can't nobody else do it fer you, truthfully, no matter how much they air surprised at it bein' the

LITERARY NOTES.

Marion Crawford receives no royalty, but sells each of his stories for a lump sum, said to be \$10,000. Mr. Barrie's new novel-about two-thirds

of which may be said to be completed-is so far a study of child life. King Oscar, of Sweden, who is a poet, musician and scientific scholar, has composed an ode to the memory of Gounod, which is highly praised by the critics. Mrs. Crosland says that by the multitude the author of "Childe Harold" was called Byron, but others-Lady Blessington, the Trevannions and other personal

friends-pronounced his name "Birron." Mr. Du Maurier's ability to illustrate his own stories is emulated by one of our own authors, Miss Alice French, otherwise Octave Thanet, in so far as the camera is concerned. A novel thus illustrated by her is to appear in the Midland Monthly, the new Iowa magazine.

Count Tolstol's forthcoming book on the In the Lenox library, New York city, is a copy of the oldest Bible ever printed, Gutenberg's so-called Mazarin Bible. It was only two months ago that the unfortunate conflagration occurred at Mayence, resulting in the destruction of the printer's house. Though his first presses were probably constructed at Strassburg. they were put up in this house. A statue of the inventor stood in the courtyard.

Some delay in bringing out Mr. Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey" caused him to write to his publishers this characteristic note: "Dear Sirs-What has become of me and my donkey? She was never a fast traveler, but she has taken longer to come through Hanover street than to cross the Gerandau. There must be carrots in your office. Please see to it and let me hear. Yours truly, Robert Louis Stevenson." An English author, G. Robinson Lees, F.

R. G. S., has just been banished from Jerusalem. Mr. Lees is well known in Palestine for his intimate acquaintance with the people and holy places of Jerusalem, and is the author of "Jerusalem Illustrated." The attention of the Turkish officials was directed to certain statements in the book, and all discoverable copies were selzed and confiscated, and the author Germany will sustain her reputation as

the home of scholarship by having the finest dictionary of the English language ever printed in a foreign country. The publication has already commenced of Dr. Muret's "Encyclopaedisches Worterbuch der Enlischen und Deutschen Sprache," which is based on the Century Dictionary, with the assistance also of the great work of the English Philological Society, so far as that has been published. It is to be wished that we had such a fine dictionary of the German language in English. recent Franco-Russian junketings will utilize that episodical ebullition as illustrating a patriotism which, the Count holds, is inconsistent with Christianity. Yet he

praises us Americans for possessing a "national self-love," and tells this story in connection with it: "I one day wrote an article on America and Americans in which I did not particularly overload the latter with flattery. Nevertheless, I sent the MS. over the ocean, thinking it would be accepted by any paper as eagerly as my other productions. Not a bit of it. The translator took it to fourteen different editors without getting it accepted, and finally it had to be sent to England.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

A beetle can draw twenty times its own Siftings. The Democratic party is shrinking like

-Kansas City Journal. It is with distinct regret that we learn that Rosebery writes poetry.-New York Commercial Advertiser The great want of the Democracy in the present emergency is a first-grade fog whistle.-Philadelphia Press. the most active when the machinery is

still.-Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Democratic party seems to be loaded down to the guards with danger and trouble.-Dallas News (Dem.) "Were you a bull or a bear?" asked an acquaintance of a speculator, "Neither," he replied; "I was an ass."-Tit Bits.

If Coxey's army ever reaches Washington it can be frozen to death by shaking hands with Senators .- New Orleans Pica-A reckless punster remarks that Mrs.

Lease, Governor Lewelling, Senator Peffer and ex-Senator Ingalls Kan-sas,-New York Will Mr. Reed kindly look the other way while the Democrats of the House put his

business rules into operation?-Kansas City A heavy snowstorm in Wyoming. Great Scott! is the snow never to cease during

Inquirer. A Washington city spring poet killed himself on Sunday, and by so doing put temptation out of the way of others .- New York Advertiser.

The Democratic party hasn't much of past, but the Democrat finds it pleasanter Democrat and Chronicle. The attention of Vice President Steven-

son is tearfully directed to the fact that his Illinois home has just elected a Republican Mayor.-Washington Post. The industriless industrial armies should be treated to work and water, and then they will disperse like a picnic before a wasp parade. They are coddled too much.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

-New York Sun.

The oldest veteran of the civil war said to be Rudolph Kelker, who was born Dec. 1, 1803, and enlisted at Pittsburg, Aug.

Drunkenness is very rare in Rio Janeiro, the cause being that the people drink coffee to the almost entire exclusion of alcoholic beverages. The Rev. H. Wellesley Wesley, who has

been appointed by Queen Victoria tutor and governor to the Duke of Albany, is a lineal descendant of Mrs. John Wesley. A Mrs. Harris, of Topeka, Kan., has erected a fine granite monument over the head of her husband's grave. It bears

this simple inscription, "Died of Delirium Tremens. John Barclay, a truckman, worth \$150,000. died in New York on Monday. He was known to all bankers as Honest John Barclay, and in the past thirty years had carted over \$1,500,000,000 worth of gold and silver to and from the ocean steamers. Abraham Lincoln's autograph, it is said. has been stolen by autograph hunters from every paper on file in the county courts of Illinois. The abstractions have been made. it is said, by connivance of the custodians of the papers in very many instances.

son, "better continue at the plow all your days than depend on the writing of history for a living." He abandoned literature and is now a successful preacher in The Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, a son of Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday as pastor of the Olivet Prespyterian Church, Philadel-

ate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Munro Ferguson, according to Scotch newspaper, said that after prodding Mr. Gladstone on the subject, the ex-Premier said, "My dear sir, I might as well undertake to replace the first man in the Garden of Eden as to carry home rule

The Duke of Edinburgh, now of Saxe-Coburg, said recently: "I have never felt at home in England. There is no warmth of character in the English race, and there is a vein of disloyalty running through the length and breadth of the land. I am, therefore, proud of my direct descent from the House of Hanover. My love and sym-pathies are all with the fatherland." Prince Bismarck's birthday presents were spread out in a reception room of the castle on Saturday. Among them were

Leubach's portraits of the Prince, several

cases of the costliest Rhine wines, half a

dozen loaves of Kneipp bread, a table cover in the German colors, a long pipe.

2,000 Cameroon clears, made in paintings, poems and six chests of The Congregationalist tells a story of church which is much apart Sundays as special Easter day a little girl of th up to the pastor and said. we going to have anything in next Sunday?" service," said the pastor. mean something extra." "Why, it's April Fool's day, you know,"

sing of spring, a thing That this year seems a hoax: For the breeze doth freeze the trees. And the crocus croaks. -Philadelphia Record.

The long-cut overcoat has proved To him the best of boons, Since underneath it he can wear His baggy pantaloons. -New York Herald.

By the carpets that are dangling, By the tendency to angling. By the real estate men wrangling And the epithets they fling. By the hints the "peepers" throw forth, By the way the ragmen go forth, By the measles, rash, etc., We conjecture it is spring. -Yonkers Gazetta

THE MARION COUNTY BAR IN 1857.

Oliver H. Smith. Oliver H. Smith had retired from political and professional life when I came to Indianapolis, and was engaged in writing for the Journal his sketches of the men and times of early Indiana. It was siderable trepidation that I ascended the stairway leading to his office in postoffice building, which was the east side of South Meridian street, a short distance south of Washington street I was reassured, however, when, with a warm pressure of the hand and a benignant smile, he welcomed me and gave me a seat. I bore a letter of introduction from Gov. (Tom) Corwin, and when I presented it Mr. Smith, seeing whom it was from, procheded to give me an account of Corwin's great speech in which he so thoroughly riddled General Crary, a member of Congress from Michigan, that John Quincy Adams, who was in Congress at the time, afterward alluded to the victim of Corwin's satire as "the late General Crary, of Michigan." Crary, who was a militia general, had foolishly attacked General Harrison's military record and had attempted to show that in his battle with the Indians, old Tippecanoe had shown poor strategy, Corwin followed, and, in the course of his speech, gave a graphic description of Gen. Crary on training day, clad in cocked hat and enormous epaulettes, bestriding a sickle-hammed mare and leading a charge of the corn-stalk militia on a watermelon wagon, cleaving and hacking the melons with his rusty sword, and quaffing their fulce as the barbarians were wont to drink wine from the skulls of their vanquished foes. Mr. Smith, who heard the speech, stood up while he repeated, with great animation, the most humorous part of it, After this he read the letter, and I thought saw a mischievous twinkle in his eye as he returned it to me with the remark that it might be of use to me. Corwin had spoken of me in the letter as an "ingenuous young man." I regarded it as highly complimentary at the time, and know that it was kindly meant, but I suppose the average young man of to-day would not so regard it. The fact is, Corwin knew ma as a boy about my father's house, where I saw him occasionally, and he had been compelled, during the campaign of 1848, to hear some execrable cornet playing by me as the leader of the "old band" of the village. He cured me of the habit by reweight. So can a mustard plaster .- Texas | marking during one of his speeches, as ha new flannel shirt on a June clothesline,

glanced at the members of the band, that "those young fellows will blow their brains out through their horns if they are not careful." I always thought my father had "set it up on me," so to speak, and, at all events, from that time forth my cornet was laid aside. That I was an unsophisticated young man when I presented myself to Mr. Smith was very evident, and it did It is a little strange that the cranks are | not require Governor Corwin's letter to inform him of that fact. Nevertheless, it was my good fortune to see Mr. Smith often after that, and his words to me were always kind and encouraging. He told me that Mr. Reginald H. Hall, a son of one of his old Pennsylvania friends, had just located in Indianapolis and had formed or was about to form a partnership with Judge Rand. He introduced me to Mr. Hall, with whom I established a pleasant acquaintance, which became a lasting friendship. Mr. Hall, who died before he had reached middle life, was a man of great promise. His legal attainments were extensive, and he possessed a sweet and courteous manner, which made him a general favorite with the bench and bar. He was always dressed in the most correct taste, and his speech and character were in accord with his appearance and deportment. the Cleveland administration?-Philadelphia I did not see Mr. Smith in the trial of a case. He occasionally came into the courthouse to mingle socially with the members of the bar, but his old associates, Hiram Brown, Philip Sweetser and William Quarles, were dead, and Calvin Fletcher and Ovid Butler had retired from active to contemplate than the future,-Rochester | practice. It was said of Mr. Smith by those who knew him well that he possessed a remarkable aptitude for mastering the details of a case during the trial, so that when he came to address a jury he would show a familiarity with the law and facts which would astonish a plodding colleague who had been sitting up of nights preparing for the trial. Governor Hendricks also possessed this talent to a remarkable degree. But few lawyers have it, and the attorney who, without a gift in that line, undertakes to follow the method will meet with failure. I can well believe the stories told of Mr. Smith's powers as an advocate. He was a splendid-looking man, with a large frame, stout but not corpulent; and, as I remember him, with thick-set iron gray hair, inclined to curl, and his face smoothly shaven, and a pair of eyes large. luminous, full of kindliness, but capable of flashing with fury when he was aroused. People said he was an egotist, but it seemed to me to be no more than a just pride and consciousness of his own ability. And then, with it, there always went the warmest appreciation of ability in others. He even took pleasure, sometimes, in telling of his own surprises and defeats. He was one of the promoters of the old railway enterprise called the Indianapolis & Louisville Straight-line railroad. In enforcing the collecting of some stock su's scriptions in the Circuit Court at Martinsville he encountered for the first time our old friend, "Rip" Harrison, now the Nestor of the Morgan county bar, who was then a beginner. "Rip" had thoroughly Thomas Carlyle once told a young college prepared his case and knew he was to graduate in the presence of Gen. J. G. Willmeet one of the great men of the State. When the case began Mr. Smith treated his young opponent with a sort of patronizing courtesy, but it was not long until he found himself in a doubtful struggle with a man every way worthy of his steel. The upshot of the case was that Harrison got a verdict, and when Mr. Smith came home he was telling everybody that he phia. He has accepted a call to the pastorhad met a young lawyer at Martinsville the name of Harrison who was a man

great ability. Whatever of disappointment

there was in the result was relieved by

his generous appreciation of the talents of

his young adversary. Mr. Smith was a

pulic-spirited citizen and always expressed

unbounded faith in the future growth and

prosperity of Indianapolis. In 1858, when

everybody was depressed by the effects of

the panic of 1857, he addressed the Board

of Trade and a meeting of citizens in the

old Masonic Hall, and I remember his

words of cheer and encouragement to this

day, and especially his statement that the

man who then invested money in Indian-

apolis real estate would be wise. Mr.

Mark Smith, of Delaware county, Mrs.

General Love, of Indianapolis, and Mrs.

Sullivan, mother of ex-Mayor Sullivan,

were the children who survived him.